The cost norms for village electrification have been revised as under:

		Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Electrification of unelectrified villages	
	(a) In normal terrain	13
	(b) In hilly, tribal, desert area	18
2.	Intensive electrification of already electrified villages	
	(a) In normal terrain	4
	(b) In hilly, tribal, desert area	6
3.	Cost of electricity connection to BPL households	0.022

(c) Central Electricity Authority has intimated that capacity addition target of 78,577 MW has been proposed during 11th Plan. However, as per latest assessment, a capacity addition of 78,520 MW is proposed to be achieved during 11th Plan. With this capacity addition the demand forecast as per 17th EPS (Peak as well as Energy) will be fully met by the terminal year of 11th Plan *i.e.* 2011-12.

Private companies in power distribution sector

†4096. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power distribution in several parts of the country has been handed over to the private companies;

(b) if so, the names and locations of the companies engaged in power distribution and the year since when the same are engaged in the power distribution work;

(c) whether any surveys have been conducted from time to time, to assess the gains the consumers are getting from the work being conducted by the private companies; and

(d) if so, the areas of which companies have been surveyed, along with the dates and outcome of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Distribution of electricity comes within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

According to the information furnished by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of private distribution companies operating in various parts of the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The electricity Act, 2003 provides for specification of performance standards of a licensee or a class of licensees by the Appropriate Commissions. Further, the National electricity

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy stipulates that appropriate Commission should regulate utilities based on pre-determined indices on quality of power. Further more the Electricity Rules, 2005 notified under the Electricity Act, 2003, provide for establishment of Grievance Redressal Forum by the distribution licensee for redressal of grievances of consumers. The said Rules also provide for appointment of Ombudsman by the State Commission under section 42 (6) of the Act and he shall *inter alia* submit his opinion on the licensee's compliance of standards of performance as specified by the Appropriate Commission during the preceding six months.

As the distribution of electricity comes under the purview of the State Governments and the State Regulatory commissions, the Central Government does not maintain information with regard to compliance of standards of performance by the distribution licensees.

It has been informed by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) that in a survey carried out in early 2007, cross over 10,000 domestic households, majority of the consumers preferred the private DISCOMs over the erstwhile Government entity. The consumers satisfaction assessed through the survey on a scale of 1 to 10 was in the range of 5.10 to 5.67 for the three utilities in Delhi. The survey brought out load shedding as major consumer concerns which were followed by metering and billing related problems.

The DERC has further informed that the benefits accruing to the consumers on account of the reform process which includes privatization of power in Delhi are as follows:

(i) The load shedding has reduced by more than 35% from 2001-02 to the present level.

(ii) The distribution transformer failure rate has reduced from 15% in 2002 to under 2% present.

(iii) With the reduction in AT&C losses from over 50% to less than 30%, the revenue realization in the distribution sector has increased which has correspondingly had an enabling effect on tariffs/Government subsidy.

Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has reported that the Commission has appointed Development Support Centre (DSC), Bhubaneshwar to conduct an extensive survey on consumer satisfaction.

Statement

Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Area/State where operating	In operation since
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Co. (CESC)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	1897
2.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1913
3.	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Surat (Gujarat)	1920
4.	BSES (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1929
5.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1907

1	2	3	4
6.	Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Private Limited	Munnar area, Idduki District (Kerala)	1910
7.	Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd.	Ranigunge-Asansol Belt (West Bengal)	1919
8.	Noida Power Co. Ltd. (NPCL)	Greater NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh)	1993
9.	NESCO	North-Eastern Sector (Orissa)	1999
10.	WESCO	Western Sector (Orissa)	1999
11.	SOUTHCO	Southern Sector (Orissa)	1999
12.	CESCO	Central Sector (Orissa)	1999
13.	BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)	East and Central Delhi	2002
14.	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)	West and South Delhi	2002
15.	North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL)	North and North-West Delhi	2002

NOTE : Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission has informed that there is only one private company in the State of Chhattisgarh namely M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., which has been issued distribution license for distribution of electricity in limited area of Jindal Industrial Area adjoining two villages in the district of Raigarh.

Profits of NHPC

†4097. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) earned profit to the tune of Rs. 1,005 crore by selling power worth Rs. 2,300 crores, on the basis of initial accounts during 2007-08;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the quantum of power sold by NHPC to various States, the names of such States and the rate at which it was sold; and

(d) the total capital investment in the corporation, as on March, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) has shown a provisional profit of Rs. 1,002 crore and sale of power Rs. 2,311 crore during the year 2007-08. While income from generation contributes approximately Rs. 670 crores toward the profit, interest on Power Bonds on long term advances and other miscellaneous sources also have contributed to the profit.

(c) A Statement showing Scheduled Energy Sold and Sales during FY 2007-08 to the beneficiaries is enclosed (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.